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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. On 22 May 1954, Josef Stanek, German head of VEB EFEM (Entwicklung und Fertigung Messinstrumente)(Development and Production of Electrical Measuring Instruments, formerly NTB-4 of SAG Kabel, which is located in East Berlin) was called to the office of Minister Heinrich Rau (a Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Machine Construction). Stanek was then personally given a new Soviet development task for the USSR.[1]

2. This new task was for the construction, based on Russian documents, of an ionization apparatus for the measurement of radio activity (Ionisierungsgeraet zur Messung von radioaktiven Strahlen). The Russian designation for this apparatus is KL-1S1. The apparatus is for the measurement of alpha radiation, positive beta radiation (positrons), and gamma radiation. One thousand (1,000) of these devices are to be made by EFEM by December 1954.

3. On 25 May 1954, a Soviet commission of four men visited Professor Stanek in EFEM and gave him a model of the KL-1S1 device and a set of about 160 drawings. The Russians mumbled in such a way when they were later introduced to one or two specialists in EFEM that it was impossible to catch their names. The apparatus they brought was packed in a portable wooden case, well-cushioned with rubber and about 30 x 20 x 25 cms. There were also spare batteries. A specialist of EFEM who had a quick look at it believed that it had been made in the USSR, by the shape of the knobs and switches, which resembled in finish those he had previously seen on Soviet instruments. There was also a measuring instrument incorporated in the apparatus, which the EFEM man also believed to be of Soviet manufacture. He said to a member of the Soviet commission that he did not think that EFEM would be able to make 1,000 such measuring instruments and would have to subcontract. The Russian merely said that the contract provided for them to be supplied and they must be made so that Soviet devices could later be substituted for them if they became defective.

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4. On 4 June 1954, the Soviet commission stated that an order was about to be given for a second apparatus for the measurement of radio activity. Five hundred (500) of these would be needed. For each of the 500 apparatuses, two hundred pencil-like devices would be needed. Each of these "pencils" would be 20 cms. long and 16 mm. in diameter, provided with a clip like a fountain pen, so that it could be clipped to the clothing. The Soviet engineer who discussed this briefly with a German specialist said that the "pencils" were needed for "a group". Asked what he meant, he said "a group of men" but did not or would not give further details. The German specialist afterwards thought that the "pencils" might actually be condensers, but he was not sure if this was the right word for them. He had received the impression, from conversation with the Russian, that each of a number of men forming a search party, would be provided with a "pencil" and that this would be periodically returned to the main apparatus to determine how much radio activity it had accumulated.

5. On the visit of 4 June 1954, the Soviet engineer showed a sample of a Soviet "pencil" and promised to provide further specimens at a future date for EFEM to copy. A sample of the second apparatus to be developed by EFEM has been received, but up to 8 June 1954 it had not been seen outside Stanek's office. Two documents relating to it showed that it probably had the type number MO and that some part of it had the type number MO 1SI. 50X1-HUM